Nippon Times

No. 16,704 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1945 Price 35 Sen

BIG EDUCATION REFORMS ARE DECIDED BY MINISTRY

Wide Reconstruction Plan Contemplated to Promote Peace And Knowledge

The Education Ministry has decided to adopt basic policies for the reconstruction of education in Japan. Although it has not yet received any instruction from the MacArthur Headquarters in regard to the future trend of the education in Japan the Ministry has been carefully examining various educational measures which were enforced during the war on the basis of the requirements for the prosecution of the war with the object of establishing educational measures for contributing to world peace and the welfare of humanity as well as in obedience to the Imperial Rescript terminating the war.

The new policies to be enforced by the Education Ministry for coping with the new postwar situation are as follows:

New Educational Policy

The aim of future education lies in the construction of a peaceful state by totally wiping out all militaristic thoughts and measures. At the same time, efforts will be made for safeguarding and maintaining the structure of the Imperial State. Endeavors will also be made for promoting the sense of love for peace as well as cultivating the contemplative faculty of the people. The standard of the wisdom of the people shall be enhanced through education so as to contribute to the development of the world.

Structure of Education

The peace-time educational lessons shall be restored by abolishing the students corps and wartime educational training. The military training in the school has been abolished ever since August 31. The organization of the students for service to the State through labor will be radically reformed. The school works on aviation, arms and electrionic waves which were directly linked to the war will be reformed into a peaceful nature.

Revision of Text Books

School text books will be fundamentally revised. Those sections which are to be struck out first are, for example, children playing at soldiers in Book II and the joining the army of an elder brother found in Book IV for primary school children.

Measures for Teachers

A plan is being contemplated for re-educating teachers in meeting the new postwar situation. For this purpose, training institutes for teachers will be utilized. In regard to the re-education of the demobilized ex-teachers as well as for those who are joining the educational world from the industrial and military circles, a plan is being devised.

Measures for Students

Special education will be enforced for the students at an appropriate time in order to supplement the decline in scholarly attainments about by the mobilization for labor and military services during the war. Charge of schools or courses will be allowed. Students and graduates of military and naval schools who desire to enter the schools under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry will be admitted.

Scientific Education

The Education Ministry plans to promote scientific education. Scientific education shall be based on scientific contemplative faculty and common sense and aim at searching for eternal truth, instead of seeking for calculation. In regard to the operation of the Scientific Research Conference the structure as well as the subjects for study will be converted into that of a peaceful nature so that it may contribute to the reconstruction of a peaceful Japan and world peace.

Social Education

The improvement of morality and culture should be the foundation on which the reconstruction of a new Japan should stand. Adult education, worker education, home education and social education through library and museum will be encouraged. Concrete plans are being devised for promoting the people's culture through art, music, movie and theatrical plays and publication. An art exhibition will be held in the near future.

Youth Organizations

Following the dissolution of the students corps there is almost no organization for the youths. The Education Ministry intends to form an organization for the youths in the near future. The new youth organization will not be placed under the control of the central authorities as such organizations were.

Religion

The construction of a new moral Japan shall be assisted through the cultivation of the religious sentiment of the people. In order to promote international friendship through religion all religious sects and organizations will be urged to effect further close collaboration and manifest the honesty of the religion of Japan.

A conference of superintendent priests and heads of religious sects will be held in the near future to convey the religious policy of the Education Ministry.

Physical Training

The majority of the students are tired spiritually as well as physically with labor during the war. Efforts will be made for the restoration of the students' physique. Emphasis will be placed on enforcing labor services by students in the production increase of food and the reconstruction of devastated regions along with their education. In order to brighten up students' minds sports will be restored and encouraged so that in future Japanese students may participate in international competitions. Through sports the friendship among the youths of the world may be promoted.

Reform of Structure

By abolishing the Students Mobilization Bureau two Bureaus, the Physical Training Bureau and Scientific Educational Bureau, will be newly established. The system of the Education Ministry will be reformed based on promoting social education and library education.

Round-Up of Leaders Of Black Dragon Body Ordered by MacArthur

The Japanese Government on September 13 was given power by the Supreme Allied Commander General Douglas MacArthur to round-up the remaining persons in the list of "wanted" Japanese sought for questioning as war criminals. These include seven leaders of the Black Dragon Society. General MacArthur warned that if these on the list are not produced quickly American occupation troops will take action. No time limit was set but Associated Press reported that it was indicated that if the Government did not show progress within two days privilege would be withdrawn.

5 TOJO CABINET MEMBERS SURRENDER TO U.S. ARMY

Dr. Hashida Kills Self by Taking Poison—Four Foreigners Detained

The MacArthur Headquarters on Tuesday, instructed the Japanese authorities to arrest General Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, and other members of his Cabinet at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as war criminals. An understanding, however, has been reached with the MacArthur Headquarters whereby the Japanese will place the persons concerned under restraint and hand them over to the Allied authorities.

With the exception of General Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, former Navy Minister, who are now being detained by the Allied side, five members of the Tojo Cabinet, Okinori Kaya, ex-Finance Minister, ex-Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, ex-Agricultural Minister Hiroya Ino, Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, ex-Minister Without Portfolio, and Shozo Murata, former Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, reported to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Friday afternoon.

4 Foreigners Detained

Josias Van Dienst, Dutch national, who broadcast over the Japanese radio in Dutch Dr. Thein Maung, former Burmese Ambassador to Japan, Major General Thakin Aung San, former military attache to the Burmese Ambassador, who organized the Burma Independent Army and Pratap, Mahendra, Commander of the Aryan Army in Burma, were detained by the Japanese authorities and handed over to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Friday morning.

Dr. Hashida Takes Poison

Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister, in the Tojo Cabinet who was listed as a war criminal took poison at his own residence in Ogikubo, Suginami-ku at 3:55 p.m. Friday, and passed away at 4:15 p.m. the same day.

On Friday, Chief of the Ogikubo Police, Arita, and others called upon Dr. Hashida and said that they were there to take him away. Saying "I shall go with you," Dr. Hashida seemed to be searching for something in the drawer of his desk.

He then asked Mr. Arita to wait for him a little while and went into his room. Coming out he asked where he was to be taken, and when informed that he was to be taken to the Kanagawa Prefectural Government he again entered his room, but soon appeared with his valise. When he was about to put on his shoes he collapsed.

Born in Tottori Prefecture, in 1882, the late Dr. Hashida graduated from the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University. From 1914 to 1918 he studied in Germany, Austria and France. In 1920 he was granted doctorate. In 1922 he became professor of Tokyo Imperial University and in 1937 entered the second Konoe Cabinet as Education Minister and stayed in the same post through the Third Konoe Cabinet and the Tojo Cabinet. In March last year he became the head of the Training Institute for Students.

Gen. Yoshimoto Kills Self

General Teichi Yoshimoto, former commander of the Japanese forces in the Tohoku Army District and attached to the First Japanese General Army, after committing harakiri, killed himself with a revolver shot in his breast at the headquarters on Friday at 9:37 a.m.

General Yoshimoto, 59, after graduation from the Military Staff College studied military affairs in France. During his career he assumed various high military posts in the Army and in the Imperial Headquarters and was made full general in May of this year.

3 RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY INDIAN CONGRESS BODY

Working Committee Decides to Contest Election—Gov't Announcement Hit

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which has been meeting in Poona, at the end of the afternoon session on Friday, released to the press three resolutions passed by it, according to a Poona dispatch received in Lisbon.

One of the resolutions recommends to the All India Working Committee that it should authorize the Congress to contest the coming general elections and direct the Working Committee to take all the necessary steps. The resolution says that the government announcement about elections for the provincial and central legislatures arouses suspicion. It announces that no announcement has been made about the policy the British government intends to pursue and the objectives to be aimed at. It is only in the contest that the whole picture for the proper decision could be taken.

The resolution also says the present constitution and even more so the 1919 Act which governs the Central Assembly are completely out of place. The resolution further says that the present franchise is not wide enough, that adequate opportunities are not being offered for the revision of the electoral roll and conditions do not exist for free and square elections.

The second resolution defines the terms brought out and says the maxim of the Congress must be known—negotiations and settlement when possible and non-cooperation and retroaction when necessary.

The third resolution gives the Congress' version of the last three year's events and reiterates the national and international objectives laid down in the All India Congress Committee resolution of August 8, 1942 and its declaration that the independence of India is essential for world peace.

The resolution further urges that India's independence must be unequivocably recognized and her status among the United Nations must be that of an independent nation cooperating with others on an equal basis for the establishment of a world order of peace and freedom.

OGATA, TSUSHIMA TO ISE

Ministers to Report to Spirits on Assumption of Posts

Minister without Portfolio Taketora Ogata left Tokyo on September 14 by the 9:55 train to report his assumption of portfolio to the hallowed spirits of the Ise Grand Shrines, Unebi Mausoleum, Kashihara Shrine, Momoyama Mausoleum and Atsuta Shrine. He will return to Tokyo on September 17 on the 8:21 p.m. train.

Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima and Minister without Portfolio Toshishiro Obata also left on the same train with the same mission. Minister Tsushima is expected to return on September 18 on the 8:06 a.m. train while Minister Obata is to return by the 8:21 p.m. train on September 17.

Occupation May Be 'Washed Up' in One Year Gen. Eichelberger Tells Press Conference

Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of the U.S. 8th Army in Tokyo, has predicted that the occupation of Japan may be "washed up" within one year, General Eichelberger told a news conference in Tokyo that if the Japanese continued to act as they are now, within a year this plan should be washed up.

Said the General; "When an excellent country loses its land, sea and air power, and it lacks raw material and has big countries sitting at its flank, it can't be much of a threat."

The 8th Army Commander, estimated that the occupation would take 400,000 American troops. But he also disclosed that or some units particularly railroad troops and engineers, shore parties already have been cancelled for the Japanese installations were in better shape than have been expected. He said that at present between 90,000 and 100,000 troops were in Japan and more were on the way, but if there is no special need, there may be more cancellation.

The General also disclosed that not a single American has been killed so far during the occupation although the Japanese army still retain most of its arms and collection points. General Eichelberger added that there is no indication of a Japanese underground movement.

SINGAPORE OFFICIALS NAB NIPPON WAR CRIMINALS

50 Culprits and Their Collaborators Taken—Accused of Committing Atrocities.

British troops in Singapore have arrested 50 Japanese and their collaborators who had committed atrocities to Allied war prisoners and civilians, according to a Singapore report on Friday.

The prisoners include Major General Saito, who was in charge of the Allied prisoners of war camps in the area, Inspector General Mikawa of the prison camps, Inspector General of the Police Ogata, and Tiani who commanded the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army forces in Singapore.

Meanwhile, a Canberra report said that the Duke of Gloucester, Governor General of Australia, has offered his Wasp plane to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia Commander, to provide a shuttle service between Australia and Singapore. The aircraft will carry six former prisoners of war and will come with medical supplies to Singapore.

Hails Indian Troops

In an exclusive message to All India Radio, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander of Southeast Asia, paid a special tribute to the Indian troops under his command, according to another Singapore report the same day.

Admiral Mountbatten said that the Indian troops played a large part in the operations in Burma. "Led by an Indian army officer, General William Slim, they have fought with the greatest possible courage and dash during advances which ended with the liberation of Burma," he declared.

"They have taken part in all the big clashes and have won 20 of the 27 Victoria Crosses in Burma."

Admiral Mountbatten also paid a tribute to General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India. The Supreme Allied commander says, "I would like to pay a tribute to the great work which has been done in India itself under my friend, General Sir Claude Auchinleck. India has been our main training and supply base. All of us in the southeast owe a debt of gratitude to India and I am glad to have this chance to acknowledge it publicly.

Interned at Johore

A total of 65,000 Japanese army and navy personnel are now being gathered in the concentrated area in the state of Johore, Malaya, according to a report from Singapore on Friday.

A correspondent said that there are still 67,000 Japanese troops and 3,000 civilians on the island of Singapore.

Another report said that the famous causeway linking the island with the mainland has been opened to all forms of traffic.

Army Party Ends Duty

The American Military Mission to Moscow set up two years ago will come to an end within a month and American military and naval attaches will take over, according to a Moscow report on Friday. General Deeds, who heads the mission, said that American airmen flying from bases in the Ukraine gained valuable experience for the large scale onslaught on Japan.

Egypt Seeks Cyrenaica

The Egyptian Government has dispatched a note asking for the greater part of the control of Cyrenaica, Italian colony in North Africa, which adjoins Egypt, according to a Cairo report on Friday.

NIMITZ WARNS AMERICA OF JAPAN'S STATEMENTS

Assertions Must Be Taken "With Grain of Salt," Admiral Declares

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, on Friday, warned the American public and press that the Japanese are busily telling America what they think the Americans want to hear and that stories from Japan quoting individuals on war and other matters should be taken "with a grain of salt," according to a report from Guam.

The five-starred Admiral Nimitz in probably his last interview before moving back to Pearl Harbor from Guam said, "Over centuries the Japanese have always considered it polite to tell their guests what they want to hear and whenever you interview a Japanese, you must be prepared to watch his statements. Their stories are not always accurate."

Admiral Nimitz made many references to Japanese assertions that air-war alone won the war for the Allies. He declared, "I don't think our people should be thrown off base by accepting that. Air power was the spearhead."

Another type of Japanese statement to be treated with skepticism was the Japanese officers claim that only four warships made the Pearl Harbor assault. Admiral Nimitz said Japan's two new and largest carriers were there too, according to captured documents and prisoner interrogation.

He said that though he advised caution on the part of the Americans inviting Japanese statements, he saw nothing "sinister" in the Japanese flurry of statements for publication.

Admiral Nimitz, however, added a warning that "later, of course, they will use every means, including propaganda to restore themselves as an independent nation as soon as they can. But the Americans can rest assured that our occupying forces will do all that is necessary and do it effectively to enforce the peace terms."

AUSTRIA TO SIGN OIL PACT

Agreement Reached With Russia Anent Oil Fields Near Vienna

An oil agreement between the Russian authorities and the provisional Renner Government of Austria is about to be signed and the negotiations are described as unilateral coming as the result of the deadlock over the recognition of the Renner Government, according to a Vienna report on Friday.

The oil fields concerned are 30 miles northeast of Vienna. Their peak output is estimated at a million tons a year.

BBC correspondent Patrick Smith says it is understood that the agreement is to be on equality basis, each party holding 50 per cent of the interests.

It is pointed out in British circles in Vienna that any such unilateral agreement about one of Austria's few natural resources cannot help but have a affect on Austrian economy as a whole.

Truman Issues Order

President Truman on September 13 issued an order to withdraw from sale all public lands which contain radioactive materials in order to retain in Government hands all sources of minerals used in the atomic bomb, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Trade Union Accepts Bid

The British Trade Union Conference which opened several days ago in London accepted a proposal from the General Council on the 40-hour week, according to a London report on Friday.

'SOFT' POLICY FOR JAPAN IS DENIED BY MACARTHUR

Surrender Term Will Not Be Applied in 'Kid Glove' Fashion, He Asserts

The Allied surrender terms to Japan are not "soft" and they will not be applied in "kid glove" fashion, according to a statement issued by General MacArthur Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, on Thursday.

The full text of the statement as released by the Public Relations Office of the General Headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces follows:

"I have noticed some impatience in the press based upon the assumption of a so-called soft policy in Japan. This can only arise from an erroneous concept of what is occurring.

"The first phase of the occupation must of necessity be based upon military considerations which involve the development forward of our troops and the disarming and demobilization of the enemy. This is coupled with the paramount consideration of withdrawing our former prisoners of war and war internees from the internment camps and evacuating them to their homes.

Precision, Completeness Vital

"Safety and security require that these steps shall proceed with precision and completeness lest calamity may be precipitated. The military phase is proceeding in an entirely satisfactory way. Over half of the enemy's force in Japan Proper is now demobilized and the entire program will be practically completed by the middle of October. During this interval of time safety and complete security must be assured.

"When the first phase is completed the other phases as provided in the surrender terms will infallibly follow. No one need have any doubt about the prompt, complete and entire fulfillment of the terms of surrender. The process, however, takes time. It is well understandable in the face of atrocities committed by the enemy that there should be impatience. This natural impulse, however, should be tempered by the fact that security and military expediency still require an exercise of same restraint. The surrender terms are not soft and they will not be applied in kid gloved fashion.

Japan Said Exhausted

"Economically and industrially, as well as militarily, Japan is completely exhausted and depleted. She is in a condition of utter collapse. Her governmental structure is controlled completely by the occupation forces and is operating only to the extent necessary to insure such an orderly and controlled procedure as will prevent social chaos, disease and starvation."

"The overall objectives for Japan have been clearly outlined in the surrender terms and will be accomplished in an orderly, concise and comprehensive way without delays beyond those imposed by the magnitude of the physical problems involved.

"It is extraordinarily difficult for me at times to exercise that degree of patience which is unquestionably demanded if the long time policies which have been decreed are to be successfully accomplished without repercussions which would be detrimental to the well being of the world but I am restraining myself to the best of my ability and am generally satisfied with the progress being made."

STOPS DOMEI NEWSCASTS

MacArther Headquarters Clamps Down on News Agency

By order of General MacArthur's Headquarters, all overseas broadcasts in English, French, Spanish and Chinese by the Domei News Agency have been discontinued since noon, Friday.

Domei Ordered to Close

The Domei News Agency was ordered by General MacArthur's Headquarters to suspend all activities as from 5 p.m. Friday, according to both the Asahi and Mainichi.

Spanish Troops Withdrawn

Domei

MADRID, September 13.—All troops under Spanish control have now been withdrawn from Tangier including two native battalions which were last to be left. The International Control Commission is reported beginning to function, and the Russian member commission arrived in Tangier a few days ago from Gibraltar. The Spaniards are at present removing military and telephone installations as well as other materials which they set up since their occupation in 1940.

Gen. Abe Is Relieved Of Gov-General Post By Commander Hodge

General Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Governor General in Korea, has been dismissed by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, the Commander of the occupation troops in the American zone in Korea, according to a New Delhi report dated September 14. A dispatch declared that the Korean provisional government in Chungking intends to return to Korea as soon as possible.

CHINA GUERRILLAS ACTIVE ON FRONTIER OF KOWLOON

Admiral Fraser Arrives at Hongkong for Formal Surrender By Japanese

Chinese guerrilla detachments have taken over the towns that are half in Chinese territory and half in the British leased territory along the frontier of the Kowloon area opposite Hongkong, and other detachments are said to be infiltrating into the area along the Canton-Kowloon Railway, says a dispatch from BBC correspondent Edward Wards who has been touring the Kowloon Leased Territory, according to a London report dated September 14.

The same report also states that Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the American Forces in China, has said that American troops may be used to occupy a number of cities, including Peiping and Shanghai, until the Chinese Central Government can take over. In this connection, according to a Delhi report, the disarming of Japanese troops in Shanghai started September 14 and in five days garrison duty in Shanghai will be taken over by Chinese troops.

Meanwhile, according to another London report, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander of the British Pacific Fleet, arrived at Hongkong on September 14 in his flagship "Duke of York." He is to take the formal surrender of the Japanese forces on the island.

The British authorities have acted to end the currency chaos in Hongkong, the report continues. Among other measures, the pre-war dollar was reintroduced with a value of one shilling and three pence. No exchange rates have been fixed for the Japanese yen.

Singapore Chinese Negotiate

In Singapore, Chinese bankers are in consultation with the British authorities to resume banking activities, according to a Singapore report dated September 14, which adds that many Chinese banks will open by the end of the month.

SHANGHAI-U.S. SERVICE SET

Direct Radio and Press Communications Now Reestablished

NEW YORK, September 4.—The New York Times said on Wednesday that reestablishment of direct radio and press communications between Shanghai and the United States, first service of this kind is to become available since the capture of the city by the Japanese in 1940, it was announced on Tuesday by J. W. Chaplin, director of communications of the Press Wireless Incorporated.

Two-way radio-telegraph circuits have been set up between Shanghai and Los Angeles and New York through press wireless, allied communications control and the Shanghai district of the Chinese Ministry of Communications, Mr. Chaplin said. Arrangements are already being made for voice transmission.

Press Wireless was the last communications company to leave Shanghai at the Japanese invasion of the city in December 1941, the members of the staff fleeing through the rear door as the Japanese entered the front. Most of the staff escaped, some fleeing through Japanese lines and making their way to Chungking.

J. B. Powell, controller of the Press Wireless Station at Shanghai, was captured later and imprisoned, and while in confinement suffered serious injuries to both feet. After more than one year in a New York hospital, he recovered sufficiently to be discharged although he is permanently crippled as the result of his treatment at the hands of the Japanese.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at noon Saturday.

Fine with northerly wind.

HEADQUARTERS OF ALLIES DUE IN CAPITAL SEPT. 17

To Occupy Daiichi Sogo Building—Occupation by U.S. Troops Continued

According to orders of General MacArthur's Headquarters, the said Headquarters will remove from the Customs Office in Yokohama to the Daiichi Sogo Building at Hibiya, Tokyo, on September 17. Relative to this, the establishment of a branch office of the Central Liaison Office is expected near the Headquarters in Hibiya, probably at the Nippon Club and Mimasu buildings.

More Office Space Wanted

The U.S. Army in the metropolis made a further request for office space as follows:

The Navy Club to be used as part of General MacArthur's Headquarters from 8 a.m. September 17.

Matsuda Building (Sukiyabashi) as headquarters of the Far Eastern Air Force and as officers' quarters from noon September 16.

The Gakushi Kaikan and Gunjin Kaikan from September 17.

The use of more rooms in the Japan Broadcasting Corporation building, part of which is already occupied by the Allied Army.

Kumagaya Occupation Commences

The entry of the Allied occupation troops into the Kumagaya area commenced on Friday when the first contingent consisting of 3,000 troops of the U.S. 43rd Division entered the Kumagaya Aviation School and another group of 1,500 occupied the village of Hanyu. The latter group later joined forces at the Aviation School where further reinforcements are expected within a few days.

Other forces are expected to enter also the cities of Kumagaya, Fukaya and Oshi and into the northern district of Saitama Prefecture. The headquarters is expected to be established in the Kumagaya Aviation School.

Fuchu Factory Occupied

Thirty advance air-borne troops of the U.S. 8th Army occupied the Army fuel factory in Fuchu, Tokyo, on Thursday.

2,400 To Enter Morioka

An American occupation force numbering 2,400 strong will advance into the Morioka area today and the building of the Morioka Industrial Technical School is to be taken over for billeting the troops. A vanguard force of 10 construction corps men entered the Morioka city and conferred with Governor Miyata of Iwate Prefecture.

Sasebo To Be Occupied

The entry of the 5th Amphibious Tank Unit and the 6th Army into the Sasebo area is scheduled to take place sometime about September 22. Prior to the landing, Commanders of the two forces are expected to enter the Sasebo naval port aboard an American warship and inspect the ground facilities.

Kyoto to Offer Churches

Preparatory to the advance of the Allied troops into Kyoto, the prefecture has decided to open up Christian churches for the use of the occupation forces. Some 2,000 of the troops who are protestants can be accomodated at the Eiko Kan attached to Doshisha University and some 300 to 400 Catholic soldiers at the Sanjo Catholic Church at Kawara-cho. Preparations are under way to place other churches at the disposal of the Allied troops.

NAVIGATION BAN IS EASED

Restrictions on Vessels Over 100 Tons Partially Lifted on Friday

Restriction on navigation of Japanese vessels larger than 100 tons, which had been enforced by the Allied Forces since August 24, was partially lifted on Friday afternoon.

By this step, all schooners will be allowed to navigate within 12 miles of the coast and navigation between Aomori and Hakodate and the Inland Sea will also be permitted. However, whenever deemed necessary by the Allied Forces to facilitate the operation of their warships, navigation of Japanese ships will be prohibited.

Regular services to small islands will be allowed, but navigation to the Okinawa Islands must be undertaken after negotiations with the Allied authorities. Negotiations are under way for the operation of regular services to the Kurile Islands.

Eight cargo boats will be put into service between South Korea and Kyushu on September 17, and 32 others will be allowed to resume service in the waters off the coastal provinces of the Hokkaido and 12 in the Inland Sea. Six others will be put in service on the South Korea line to carry back the Korean residents and demobilized [illegible]

JAPANESE ATROCITIES SHOWN IN U.S. REPORT

Typical Cases in Philippines Revealed in Official Statement By Army Headquarters

A three-page report entitled "Typical Japanese Atrocities During the Liberation of the Philippines" was issued by the General Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in the Pacific on September 12, 1945. The report runs as follows:

At Concordia College, the Mother Superior related: "One night a body of Japanese soldiers came to the main door of the building and pounded loudly. A Chinese houseboy went to open the door, and as soon as the door was opened the Chinaman was bayoneted several times by a Jap soldier who then stripped the body and poured gasoline over the clothes, threw gasoline over the woodwork of the front of the building and set it afire. The Japs then posted themselves around the building and would allow no one to escape. Of the one hundred persons in the building, nineteen charred bodies were seen. An entire family of mother, father, and three small children, one an infant, lay on the flagstones of the court inside the main entrance, and these bodies were also badly burned."

Near the ruins of Manila Cathedral, forty priests were found murdered. They had been tied, shot, bayoneted, and left where slain. During February, 1945, 82 priests and brothers are known to have been killed in Manila.

An Augustinian Father relates how he was one of the eighty people driven into an inclosure in the Walled City. The entrance was blocked, hand granades were thrown in, gasoline was poured over the people. Those who attempted to escape were shot; the others burned. Only the Father and one companion miraculously escaped after having spent 70 hours in the inclosure.

In Fort Santiago, 600 Filipinos' bodies were discovered. Their appearance suggested starvation and possible suffocation.

A Filipina student nurse, aged 22, related that early in February she saw the Japanese go from house to house in the Walled City gathering men and boys and shooting them down cold-bloodedly. On two occasions she witnessed the killing of an estimated 75 to 100 civilians. Firing squads of about 10 soldiers armed with automatic weapons mowed the people down with point blank fire. When womenfolk of the intended victims ran to the firing squad and pleaded for mercy, they likewise were shot. There was also much reckless bayoneting.

Later, this nurse was in a shelter with other women and children. A baby was crying. A Japanese came into the shelter. The nurse, who spoke a little Japanese, explained to the sentry that only women and children were inside. The sentry told her to keep the baby quiet. As the nurse turned into the shelter he poured her legs full of automatic gunfire. While the girl feigned death, she watched the Japanese soldier thrust the blade of his bayonet into the head of the child. He then killed the mother with his rifle. For several days the nurse crawled by night and lay as dead by day until she finally reached the American lines.

In a crowded Philippine Red Cross Station south of Manila on 10 February, the Japanese shot and bayoneted all the patients and refugees, mostly women and children.

The Japanese military inflict atrocities upon their own people. In a number of instances Japanese wounded soldiers are known to have been killed by their medical officers to avoid capture by the Americans. Throughout the Philippine operations no wounded prisoners have been taken other than those found on the field of battle. Since the Japanese had limited means of evacuation from the islands, it is possible they killed most of their hospital patients.

At a residence on Taft Avenue, bodies of forty-five women, most of whom were slacks, were found. Evidence of assault was apparent on many of the women, several had been pierced through their genital organs by bayonets. Counted among this group were several children all of whom were bayoneted.

In August, 1942, 150 American prisoners of war arrived at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, to build a landing strip for the Japanese. All construction was by hand, progress slow, treatment inhumane, food vile and inadequate.

When the American convoy en route to Mindoro passed Palawan on December 14, 1944, the local Japanese garrison believed the Americans intended to land. Prisoners of war were told hundreds of American planes were coming and herded into three covered ditches which served as air-raid shelters.

A Japanese captain with 50 to 60 Japanese soldiers then came running toward the shelters carrying machineguns, rifles, and grenades. Lighted torches and buckets of gasoline were tossed into each of the shelters. As the men rushed out, on fire and screaming, they were mowed down by machineguns.

Remains of these prisoners of war who perished have been found at Puerto Princesa. By a miraculous escape, a few men lived to tell what happened.

There are numerous instances in which Japanese medical officers with their own swords beheaded prisoners of war. They have also used the prisoners of war for vivisection demonstrations.

After the liberation of Santo Tomas, February 3, evidence was captured disclosing the guards had orders to liquidate all males between the ages of 18 and 60.

Official Japanese Orders directed the burning of civilian homes and apartments in Manila and the systematic destruction of the occupants. Instructions cautioned against wasting ammunition and prescribed that bodies not burned should be thrown into the river. The procedure of burning and massacre was uniform; atrocities were widespread throughout the city. Many thousands of civilians were killed, regardless of age, nationality, or sex.

A typical burning massacre occurred 12 February in Pasay.

There was a small court consisting of four double houses facing one another. In the late afternoon, three Japanese officers and 15 naval personnel with guns, spears, and bottles of gasoline, herded the occupants of the court into one room. There were six Europeans and thirteen Filipinos; six males and thirteen females, of whom eight were children. Their ages ranged from 5 to 60 years. When the Japanese bound their hands the victims realized all were to be killed. They were made to kneel in a semicircle facing the wall. Behind them was piled furniture and bedding saturated with gasoline; the pile was lighted. As flames rose, hand grenades were tossed among the people. Several were shot dead from rifle fire for cringing. When the flames and smoke became dense, the executioners departed. Covered by smoke, a man and a woman escaped to tell of the crime.

At the Dy-Pac Lumber Company, Manila, some eighty-five shot and bayoneted bodies were found. Some of the women were pregnant. Nearby at a service station, eight women had been slashed by sabers and bayonets, and one child had part of its skull sliced off.

A priest who survived the massacre at De La Salle College related that a Japanese officer and 20 soldiers bayoneted 30 women and children, 12 men servants, 15 brothers and one priest. They then piled the dead upon the living, who, pinned down, slowly bled to death.

At the Price residence on California treet, 45 men, women, and children were found dead from rifle fire. In the yard were many charred bodies.

At one of the few houses remaining in Ermita some 80 refugees had gathered. On the evening of 17 February a Japanese soldier entered the house and demanded a woman. This was refused. Later, the same soldier returned with six others. A group of men who tried to protect the women were driven into a corner of the room and shot. The soldiers then separated the men from the women. The men were forced into the bathroom and hand grenaded. The women were herded into the kitchen. Seven girls under 20 years of age, all pretty and white girls or mestizo, were taken into the dining room, completely undressed, and raped. A young and beautiful girl, the last taken, hit a soldier and tried to escape through the kitchen. She was shot twice in the abdomen and died in her sister's arms after telling what she had seen. Four Japanese soldiers fired at the women in the kitchen. Then they called them out one by one saying "We will give you medicine." The first woman who came out was bayoneted twice in the back; she fell and pretended to be dead. As the other women came out they were bayoneted, fell on top of her in a pile, and died. The first woman then lost consciousness but regained it when a Japanese tore the rings from her fingers. Later her wounded husband found her. Finally they reached the American lines.

On the 9th of February, when big fires in the Luneta started, several hundred women and children of various nationalities and races were brought by the Japanese to the Bayview Hotel. During the first night they were not disturbed, but the following night small groups of soldiers entered all rooms repeatedly with flashlights picked out women and girls as young as 14 years, and took them into empty rooms. For the next four days and nights this happened continuously. The girls prayed continuously, mothers threw themselves over their daughters endeavoring to protect them, but the girls were dragged by force. One girl was raped in one night by as many as 14 soldiers. An elderly Japanese officer who obviously disapproved of the raping told the girls the Japanese expression for menstruation, hoping they might protect themselves, but the soldiers examined the girls to determine the veracity of their statements. The girls even resorted to lipstick in the hope to deceive. When the hotel was set on fire all women and children were assembled in the dining room on the first floor. As this room began to burn they tried to escape. Panic broke out, but soldiers with bayonets blocked the way. Finally, while many were suffocating, a captain said sneeringly, "You are free to go and find your homes", most of which were already destroyed.

U.S. SCRIBES SEE KURUSU ON WASHINGTON MISSION

Former Envoy Also Gives Opinion on Democratic Structure for Japan

Japan had not decided on war when she dispatched him to the United States in November, 1941, with instructions to devote all the resources at his command to the maintenance of peace between the two countries, and he had no foreknowledge of the forthcoming attack on Pearl Harbor, former Ambassador Saburo Kurusu told the American newspapermen who interviewed him at Karuizawa recently.

Mr. Kurusu also told the American newspapermen that, in his opinion, there would emerge in Japan a form of democracy adapted to the country's special needs. He doubted, however, that it would be possible to establish at once a form of government similar to that of the United States, citing the facts that there were various forms of democratic government, examples being those of the United States, Britain and Russia, and that the history, traditions and a national structure which developed under special geographical, political and economic circumstances, could not be turned overnight. People who were impatient for an immediate change in Japan's form of government, he felt, were irresponsible.

The former Ambassador described his interview with the American newspapermen as follows, according to the Asahi:

"The American newspapermen were very courteous. Before they proceeded to put questions to me, they explained 'We will question you without reserve. You need not answer on points which you consider inconvenient.' There was no indication, in their attitude, of triumphant arrogance. They questioned me on various subjects:

Attack on Pearl Harbor

"Their first question was: 'Did you go to America with a foreknowledge of the projected attack upon Pearl Harbor?'

"My quick answer was: 'I can say that that was not the case.'

"Their position was: 'Such a plan could not have been drawn up at once. Moreover, considerable time was necessary to get a fleet to depart from Japan and maneuver into position to attack Pearl Harbor, taking count of the comings and goings of naval and other vessels in the intervening time. This consideration would indicate that Japan had decided to attack Pearl Harbor, and pushed preparations accordingly, long before it actually effected it, does it not?'

"I told them: 'I should think that the naval and army general staffs of every country are continuously making close studies of strategical plans. In doing this, take into consideration the conditions they imagine they will have to operate under. Otherwise they cannot escape blame for neglect of duty.

"The Naval and Army General Staffs of Japan, I think, accordingly had an idea of what should be done in the unfortunate event that hostilities started between Japan and America.

America Also Prepared

"Likewise, the Navy and Army General Staffs of America must have been pushing similar preparations for steps which would have to be taken in such an eventuality.

"That the Japanese fleet departed a week or 10 days before it actually effected the attack is true. But is it not true that, if the negotiations carried on by Mr. Nomura and myself had been successful, a wireless message from us could have called that fleet back at once?

"It follows, I think, that it is premature to conclude that, at the time the fleet departed from Japan, Japan had already resolved on going to war whatever happened.

"Be this as it may, the mission with which I was entrusted was to maintain peace, using all the resources at my command. Military movements were outside my province.

"There was, no doubt, full realization in both Japan and America of the fact at the time I left Tokyo that relations between Japan and America were delicate. It was about this that I spoke first when I met President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the first time on November 17. I was candid with the President. Then I said: 'We must do something and that at once.' His prompt rejoinder was: 'I quite agree.' I well remember that he added: 'Where is the need for Japan and America to fight?'

Both Countries Knew Danger

"Thus both Japan and America were fully aware of the steady approach of danger. I have nothing to say to persons who would call me who acted with a good knowledge of this, a liar.

"I note that there have recently been a tendency in America to fix the responsibility for the tragedy of Pearl Harbor on the former Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull.

I, as a party in the negotiations with Mr. Hull, make it known to the Allied newspapermen that such criticism of him is out of place. (To support this, I cited my experiences of those days and quoted from the report of the Roberts Commission to enable the newspapermen to see that what I was telling them was true.)

"Next the newspapermen said to me: 'Do you think a democratic government can be set up in Japan at once? The recent democratic expressions and actions of a section of the Japanese people contain something that gives us cause to consider them as window-dressing, that is, an ornament in the window of a shop.'

I told them:—'The national structure of a country is the product a long history and tradition. Is it possible for Japan, which had its origin 2,600 years ago and which only rydded itself of feudal systems 100 years ago, a country which is geographically far removed from Europe and America and which is surrounded on all sides by powerful countries, to uproot and tear to pieces overnight traditions and a national structure which have developed under special geographical, political, and economic circumstances, and take on a new national structure—one typical of the structures in existence in America and Britain? I doubt if this would be for the good of not only Japan, but also of the world.

Forms of Democracy

"It seems to me that there are various form of democracy—for example, the American, the British, and the Russian.

"If democracy means government on the basis of respect for and representation of, the will of the people, I am certain that there will emerge in Japan a form of democracy adapted to the country's special needs.

Impatience Unwarranted

"I believe that there is in America a body of opinion which is impatient with any delay in the establishment in Japan of an order based on democracy. If there are people in Japan, who, equally impatient and in the hope of seeing the Occupation Forces leave their country in the quickest possible time, act and speak as though they were in a position to make short work of performing things which by nature are not so simple, I shall consider them irresponsible and greatly mistaken.

"Let me cite an extreme example. Suppose General MacArthur proposed that he would get the Allied forces out of Japan tomorrow if I promised, to bring into being in Japan at once a form of government similar to the one that exists in America, I would tell him I could not do it, and if the Allied countries should keep their troops in Japan because of my failure to do this, it could not be helped."

"When I finished speaking, my journalistic interviews indicated that they perfectly understood what I had told them."

Iran Notifies Moscow Allied Armed Force Must Leave Country

TEHERAN, September 14.—Iranian Foreign Minister Anushirawan Sepahbodi sent a note to the Soviet Embassy yesterday declaring that by March 2 next year not a single man belonging to the Allied air, naval or land forces should be present on Iranian territory or waters. The note said that the Allies must evacuate Iran according to the tripartite party which began on September 2 when the Japanese signed the surrender document.

U.S. WEATHERMEN AT WORK

The U.S. Army with characteristic efficiency immediately dispatched members of the Far East Air Force Weather Observatory Corps and other technical officers of General MacArthurs's headquarters soon after the landing at Atsugi on August 28 to the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory to exchange intelligence on weather conditions of Japan Proper, famous the world over as being very difficult to observe.

Working with perfect harmony and partaking the noon meal together, the international group of Allied and Japanese meteorologists have since that time been exchanging weather reports on Japan. Information from Shanghai and Taiwan too was for a time impossible with communications severed but contact has now been restored through the good offices of the Allied Army.

The weather forecasts can now be made with the same accuracy of prewar days. The Central Meteorological Observatory in responding to the goodwill of the Allied quarters is cooperating in the observation of weather conditions for aviation purposes by sending its members to Atsugi. Great enthusiasm is expressed by the Observatory on an exchange announcement of a scientific essay on weather conditions to be made at some future date through the Allied Army.

KOREANS SAID UNREADY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Have Had No Political Experience for 36 Years, Stresses New York Times Scribe

Chief among the problems being faced by the United States Occupational Forces in Seoul is the awakening political consciousness of the Koreans, who for 36 years had been barred from political activity by the Japanese masters of their country, according to a Seoul dispatch dated September 10 from Richard J. Johnson, New York Times correspondent. The dispatch follows:

On one hand is Lieutenant General Hodge's statement of the United States policy to govern the American held part of the country for an indefinite period because of lack of any internal structure immediately capable of forming a representative government. On the other hand, is a sudden stirring of Korean opinion beginning to clamor for recognition and opportunity to establish some form of a Korean government.

The tragedy here is immediately apparent in the fact that the Koreans, completely dominated by their oppressors since Japan annexed the country in 1910, are pathetically inexperienced politically.

Today, this correspondent had a long conference with four leaders of different patriot factions representing extreme rightists and middle of the roaders and leftists.

After a walk of an hour and a half through some of the crooked roads of this city during the morning, the correspondent found in session the Congress of the Provisional Korean Commission whose chairman, Woon Heung Lyuh, claimed that "all the people of Korea are being represented here by our 55 delegates." The commission, which was organized on August 15 had called to the Congress 1,103 provincial leaders of Korea.

The delegates professed to be fully prepared to take over the policing of the country and objected strenuously to the United States policy of maintaining Japanese police even briefly. But Mr. Lyuh admitted to the writer that following the first meeting of the congress, his group had made little or no effort to notify the United States authorities of its desire to be given responsibility for maintaining order and keeping administraton in operation when the Occupation Forces came into Korea. "We are waiting to be called forth," said Mr. Lyuh.

The United States military authorities have decreed that 30 per cent of the Japanese troops shall keep their arms until they have reached designated assembly points, after which they will be guarded by American troops. The reason for this, according to General Hodge, is to avert outbreaks of vengeance by Koreans against their oppressors.

Mr. Lyuh's claim that his group would be able to prevent such outbreaks is not supported by evidence of the strength of the group's control over the Korean people.

On his way back to the American press headquarters, the correspondent was met by a spokesman of another group representing itself as a democratic party. This representative, who is seeking the ears of Allied correspondents, asserted that Lyuh's group was Japanese dominated despite Mr. Lyuh's claims of a large communist membership in his congress.

The "democratic" groups make the same claims and demands as does the provisional commission, and also as yet has not demonstrated its capacity or strength. Both groups talk of "free elections" in Korea a country that has never had elections.

Although the disappearance of Japanese military from this capital city seems to have erased fear and tension from the faces of the people, who are smiling and more confident today, the Koreans seem aware of the tremendous task ahead to build a political structure that will preserve their newly won independence for which they are now so thankful.

Here is a problem for the Allied liberators. Here is no restoration of a government that was temporarily out of control. Here on the part of the Koreans is only a textbook understanding of government based on no practical experience by three generations, who nevertheless have a great urgent desire for self-government.

That is why the United States authorities are bending every effort to explain to Koreans the need for a slow and methodical action in finding a solution of their problem. The greatest need for Koreans today is patience.

Korea for Koreans

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat of Utah and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today, "Korea is going to be run by the Koreans, but it is going to take some time to substitute for the government they have been under so long."

Senator Thomas, formerly a missionary in the Orient, made his statement in commenting upon the protests over the American use temporarily of Japanese officials in Korea.

Mr. Thomas continued that the present "scheme is to work through the conquered government. This has absolutely nothing to do with the future policy." To the Koreans, the Senator sent this message: "Korean independence is coming along."

He added, "there is a provisional Korean government at Chungking and at least two Korean factions in America. There is nothing stable there now. To try to bring about something right now, to break off abruptly, would really cause a chaos."

Mr. Thomas' statement was similar to that made at Seoul in Korea by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, American Occupation Commander, that the political situation there was "chaotic with no agreement there except the desire for immediate independence."

Korean Factories Dismantled

SEOUL, September 13.—A United Press dispatch today said it has been ascertained that the Japanese have dismantled many Korean factories and shipped their machinery to Japan before the Empire surrendered.

According to the dispatch the Japanese dismantled about 45 of the approximately 55 known factories of raw materials. These included a nitrogen fixation plant which previously had manufacturered fertilizer and an automobile tire factory which was forced to close for the lack of crude rubber imports.

The United Press added that all electric power for the Seoul area comes from the Russian occupation one north of 38 parallel.

Early Independence Rests With Koreans, Says General Hodge

Lieutenant General John Hodge, U.S. Commander in Korea, at a recent meeting of over 700 representatives from various government organs stated his convictions on many urgent questions facing Korea, dealing especially on the question of the independence. He emphasized that independence would be granted as speedily as possible but stated that everything rested with the Koreans themselves and that they should be prudent and conduct everything in orderly fashion in rebuilding their country.

RESIDENCE STIPULATION OF ELECTION LAW EASED

To Enable Evacuees to Vote; Six Months in Locality No Longer Required

So that, in the coming general election scheduled for early next year, evacuees may not lose their voting rights, the first item of Article 12 of the Election Law, which stipulated that only those who had resided in the same place more than six months as at September 15 were qualified to participate in the general election, has been revised. The revision, which was effected by an emergency Imperial Ordinance, will qualify men who as at September 15 have definite places of residence either in cities, towns or villages to vote.

In order to cope with the new postwar situation, and to further enlighten the people, the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet will be dissolved sometime at the end of this year, and a general election is expected to take place early next year. Prior to the general election, a census will be taken throughout the country on November 1. With this census-taking as a basis, poll-books will be compiled preparatory to the general election.

In view of the shifts in population during the war, the Cabinet meeting on September 7 decided to seek the proclamation of an Imperial Ordinance to revise Article 12 of the Election Law. The matter was submitted to the plenary session of the Privy Council on Wednesday and with the approval of the Privy Council, it was officially announced under date of September 13 that the revision would become effective immediately.

Before the revision, the first item of Article 12 of the Election Law required the compilation of poll-books by October 31 of each year showing those men who, through the fact of residing inn the same place more than six months as at September 15 were qualified to vote. If this stipulation were to be adopted in the case of the census-taking this year, many of those who have evacuated from cities due to air raids would lose their suffrage. By the proclamation of the Imperial Ordinance, therefore, the regulation requiring six months residence in the same locality, has been eliminated, giving voting rights to all men otherwise qualified, who have definite places of residence as at September 15. In accordance with the legislative revision, men who are qualified to vote are to be listed in the poll-books in the places where they have lived up to September 15 no matter how short their period of residence may be. Thus voting rights of the people have been greatly bolstered.

CHINA RED SAYS PEOPLE DESIRE UNITY AND PEACE

Mao Tells Allied Correspondents He Hopes Talks With Kuomintang Succeed

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 14.—Making his first public statement since the Kuomintang-Communist talks began over a fortnight ago, the Communist leader, General Mao Tse-tung, said yesterday that "the people throughout China want peace and unity and I have come to Chungking to make every effort to achieve it." He made this statement to a group of American, British and Soviet correspondents.

"We Communists hope that good results will come out of the talks so that China can pass from war into a period of peace and construction," he declared.

General Mao said that for a moment both sides had pledged themselves not to speak about the talks but he hoped that they would be successful.

He added that he hoped while negotiations were in progress, there would be no clashes between the Communist troops and the forces of the National Army. The Communist troops would withdraw rather than precipitate a clash with the Chungking forces but they were still engaged in fighting the puppet troops.

The General, who is 52 years old, arrived in Chungking on August 28 on an invitation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Progress Said Limited

Domei

NEW YORK, September 14.—The New York Times on September 12 carried a Tillman Durdin dispatch datelined Chungking 11th, which reported that the talks for a settlement of Communist-Kuomintang differences are continuing here between the Central Government representatives and Communist leaders, Mao Tse-tung, General Chou En-lai and Wang Jo-fei the report follows:

Progress is reported to have been limited and there is less optimism over the outcome of discussions although the spokesmen of both sides still maintain they are hopeful of agreement.

The Communists are said to be still holding out for extensive reforms in the Central Government and the formation of a coalition government of all parties before they yield any degree of control over their armies.

The Communists are reported to be prepared to concede Kuomintang domination of Yangtze Valley, but want predominance in the governments of the provinces in which their influence is the greatest, such as Shantung, Hopei, Chahar and Shensi. Central Government representatives are said to object to the Communists retaining any special area of influence as well as [illegible] military forces on the grounds [illegible] this would not create real national unity.

The Communists fear the eventual liquidation of their military and political strength if [illegible] dispersed.

U.S. MONEY AID TO BRITAIN

American financial aid to Britain will have to be approved by Congress, declared Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of State, according to a Washington report on Friday.

The dispatch said that earlier in the day the Technical Committee of the British-American delegations discussed the urgent problem of food and clothing for Britain this winter. The British delegates emphasized that an agreement will have to be reached soon or the British supply position will be crippled.

A London report on Thursday said that the British Government announced that by a decision of the combined board of the Allies, Britain would fly 10,000 tons of canned meat across the channel to France to meet the urgent food shortage there. This meat from Argentina and other sources is the first meat of 10,000 allocated to France for the second half of this year.

U.S., BRITAIN STUDYING POSTWAR TRADE PLANS

American Senate Begins Debate on $1 Billion Airport Construction Bill

Domei

NEW YORK, September [illegible].—U.S. Congress moved ahead slowly on September 10 on several reconversion measures, while British and American experts were making plans for their conference scheduled to be held late this week on [illegible] which will chart the course of British-American postwar trade.

The Senate began a debate on a $1,000,000,000 airport construction bill. The measure was previously approved by the Senate Commerce Committee and would authorize federal expenditures of $500,000,000 during the next five years with states or municipalities matching federal outlay.

The bill calls for the construction of 3,000 new airports and improvement of more than half of the nation's 3,000 existing fields. A heavy debate is expected on the legislation which is part of the administration's program for a full peace time production and full employment.

Plans for the construction of public works are being pushed in many sections of the United States. From Jefferson, city capital of the midwest state of Missouri, comes word that the state highway department will be ready soon to start building a network of highways and bridges valued at $20,000,000. The principal reason for the delay is that federal funds to match the states contribution are not yet available.

While the United States moved towards full production, unemployment remains the nation's No. 1 problem. To help the unemployed workers over a period between full war production and total peacetime output, the administration has proposed the unemployment compensation bill, which would guarantee nationwide maximum benefits of $25 a week for 26 weeks.

On September 11, the Senate Finance Committee, which has been considering compensation measures began work on a substitute bill, which, although it may provide for increased benefits to the jobless, also may be far from the proposal backed by President Truman.

On the other side of Congress, the House of Representatives on September 12 passed a bill which would create a single administrator for the disposal of surplus war goods.

The measure which now goes to the President has been recommended by the President. It would substitute a single chief for the present three-man Surplus Property Disposal Board.

THE TOYAMA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Bill-Broker of The Nippon Securities Exchange, Tokyo
President: TOSHIZO TOYAMA
OFFICE: 18, 2-Chome, Kabuto-Cho, Nihonbashi-Ku, TOKYO
[illegible]

YAJIMA KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
NO. 8 NAGAREGAWA-CHO, MINAMI-KU, NAGOYA, NIPPON.
President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

REVIVAL OF GAS SUPPLY IN TOKYO BEING PUSHED

Lack of Transportation Said Big Obstacle; Restoration in Yokohama Completed

The ardent hopes of the people of Tokyo for an early restoration of the gas supply to households throughout the city will soon come true.

Reconstruction work to revive the gas supply has been pushed considerably on account of the advance of the Allied Occupation Forces into the Japanese Mainland. As a start, the restoration work for the Yokohama district was completed during the period from August 22 to 27.

Then, on the basis of a request by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, restoration in the Metropolis was first taken up in the district occupied by the Allied Forces. This work concluded now, at last rehabilitation of the supply for Tokyo citizens in general is being tackled in full earnest, and making speedy progress.

However, on account of the wide scope of the havoc wrought by the air raids, the clearing away of gas pipes from the debris of the conflagrations presents great difficulties, and moreover the transportation of large quantities of coal required is facing a serious bottleneck. These are the two chief reasons why, in spite of the efforts of the authorities concerned, progress has actually been rather slow.

Meanwhile, a favorable attitude toward the rehabilitation work for the gas supply has of late been shown also by General MacArthur's Headquarters and help has been given in order to increase the supply of shipping. An understanding has also been reached, on the basis of which assistance is being extended in preparing various facilities to make possible transportation of coal from the Hokkaido without delay.

Mobilizing All Workers

Accordingly, the Tokyo Gas Company Limited, mobilizing all its employes, has been concentrating its efforts on the restoration work. Expressed in figures, these efforts are reflected in the clearing away of an average of 10,000 kilometers of pipe a day, and it is expected that by the end of this month a total of least 120,000 to 130,000 kilometers will have been disposed of.

Fully realizing the important role of the gas supply for the livelihood of the civil populace in view of the approaching winter, Managing Director Kamiya of the Tokyo Gas Company made the following statement:

"Dividing the area of Tokyo into about 150 blocks, we have been making all-out activities to clear the gas pipes from the sites of conflagrations. As to the areas which have remained intact they greatly very in size and are located here and there in large numbers. And there, the task of testing the gas pipes for leakage is quite a big job, too.

"In three places in the capital, we have already finished testing the main high-pressure pipes for leakage and found no damage worth speaking of. Now we are engaged in the task of testing the branch pipes, of which there is a very large number. This is quite a big task, too, and moreover owing to the destruction of tools by the fires, things do not progress as we would like them to.

"But the authorities are determined to finish the whole job under all circumstances before the end of this year, and while overcoming all sorts of obstacles, we are pushing ahead with the work according to schedule. Work in the Ikebukuro and Nakano districts will more or less be completed within this month, but in a part of the area covering Suginami, Setagaya, Ebara, Shibuya, Kamata, and Omori wards the service will be revived by the end of October. Restoration of the full supply in general will be attained probably by the end of November.

"At any rate, the greatest difficulty is connected with the supply of coal. At the present moment, the situation is such that any way, we are so to speak just able to keep on breathing, though softly."

Official Figures Bared

Plans are afoot to increase the supply of gas for consumption in homes and industrial plants, according to an announcement made by the Gas Control Association on September 14.

It is anticipated that the nation will have a total gas supply of 449,000,000 cubic meters or 950,000 tons during the last half period of the current year, 646,000,000 cubic meters or 1,360,000 tons for the first half of 1946, and 802,000,000 cubic meters or 1,690,000 tons, for the last half of the same year.

Gas supply for industrial plants is expected to be restored 20 per cent for the last half of the current year, 40 per cent on for the first half of 1946 and 50 per cent for the last half of 1946, the amount of the last quarters of 1944 being taken as the basis of the calculation. The amount of increase in the gas supply for industrial plants in 1,000 calories for the three different periods is gives below.

Periods	Amount
Last half, 1945	66,126
First half, 1946	132,253
Last half, 1946	165,316

Gas for public consumption, medical and commercial use is expected to be restored 50 per cent for the last half of 1945, 100 per cent in the first half of 1946 and 150 per cent in the last half of the same year, the amount of the last quarter of 1944 being taken as the basis of the calculation. The amounts of gas supply to be restored for these different periods will be as follow (in 1,000 calories):

Periods	Amount
Last half, 1945	14,778
First half, 1946	29,546
Last half, 1946	44,319

Gas supply for homes in the six large cities (known as Class A section) and other places (known as Class B section) per household will be increased over the amount of the prewar level in consideration of the decrease in the supply of firewood. The anticipated amount of supply for both sections in four different periods will be as follows:

Period	A Section	B Section
1939	35	25
Last half, 1945	40	30
First half, 1946	50	35
Last half, 1946	60	40

Prior to the war, there were 2,002,000 households consuming gas in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and other principal cities, but due to the war this number has decreased to about 919,000. The number of households consuming gas in other places prior to the war was placed at 216,000, but now there remain about 88,000, bringing the total number up to 1,007,000 for the entire country.

The Gas Control Association intends to increase the gas supply for homes and industrial plants by speedily restoring the devastated gas plants and maintaining the supply of raw material. There are several scores of gas plants that were bombed and this has resulted in the reduction of gas supply by 30 per cent. However, none of these plants is incapable of restoration and it is anticipated that half of them could be restored to their full capacity during the last half of the current year.

The Gas Control Association desires to restore the gas supply of the nation to its 1939 level. However, there will be much difficulty in getting the needed amount of coal from the Hokkaido and Kyushu because of lack of transportation facilities. The association has created a special committee for meeting the various problems of the increased gas supply. Kakichi Takeuchi, former Minister of Commerce, has recently assumed the president of the Gas Control Association.

Military Currency For Korea Revealed By Gen. MacArthur

Under Decree No. 3 of the General Headquarters of the U.S. Army in the Pacific issued under General Douglas MacArthur's name on September 7, the A-type military scrip of yen denomination issued by the army will be the legal tender in Korea, south of 38 degrees north latitude. The present notes in yen issued by the Bank of Chosen will be converted at the same face value into the new currency. Military scrips issued by the Japanese Government and those issued by the Japanese Army and Navy abroad and all currency in use by the Japanese occupation troops abroad will be invalid and worthless. The circulation of such currency will be prohibited in all transactions.

SHOE SHORTAGE PREVAILS

Relief Cannot Be Expected Until About the End of This Year

Lack of footwear has been a source of great trouble to many during the war. However, even though the war has ended optimism is unwarranted in the immediate solution of the problem because of the shortage of raw hide.

Before shoes can be manufactured and distributed smoothly the material must be procured and it will not be until about the end of the year before footwear will begin to appear, by which time some 300,000 pairs a month will be produced.

However, in the reconversion of the leather industry for Army purposes to civilian consumption public attention has been drawn to the disposal of Army shoes. Those that were disposed of by the Army and Navy number 500,000 pairs altogether, the majority of which were sold through irregular channels and at highway robbery prices, arousing popular indignation.

A certain leather manufacturing firm in the metropolis tried to dispose of about 60,000 pairs of shoes at its own discretion but was found out by the city authorities. But there must certainly be many other cases of free disposal by individual firms of such goods which should by rights pass from maker to consumer through the Footwear Control Association.

13 MILLION UNEMPLOYED IS PREDICTED FOR JAPAN

But Eventually 7,000,000 Will Find Work Leaving 6,000,000 Jobless

Experts say there will be about 13,000,000 unemployed in Japan when all the nationals abroad return, the armed forces are completely demobilized, and the proposed industrial reconversion is carried out thoroughly. This number will be unprecedented in the history of the nation, the highest past record being 3,000,000 for the depressed years of 1932 and 1933. Furthermore, the future conditions of the country today will be far severer than at that time so that the sting of unemployment is expected to be much greater.

There will be about 4,000,000 unemployed persons as a result of the demobilization of the armed forces here and an equal number will be thrown out of work when war industries are completely abolished. The number of troops abroad is estimated at 3,600,000 while that of noncombatants overseas is placed at 1,400,000, bringing the total to 5,000,000 who will also find themselves jobless when reaching home. But it will take some time to bring these 5,000,0000 people home because of the difficulty of getting ships to transport them.

Some experts anticipate that about 3,800,000 out of the 8,000,000 unemployed—not including those due to return from overseas—may be able to return to their former factories, while 1,800,000 may be able to replace women and girl workers, so that a total of 5,600,000 men may be able to secure jobs, but there will still be an unemployed force of approximately 2,500,000 men.

Of the total of 5,000,000 persons who are to return from abroad, something like 1,500,000 may be able to find work so that the remaining 3,500,000 men will be jobless. This number, together with the 2,500,000 men out of work with the domestic framework, will bring the total unemployed force to 6,000,000. The solution of this unemployment problem must be made by means of future industrial plans, restoration work, back-to-the-farm movement, public works and afforestation.

The unemployed problem is closely related to the questions of future industrial distribution, establishment of the business structure and industrial reconversion. The Government authorities are now confronted with the urgent task of ascertaining the actual number of unemployed persons under the existing confused condition of the nation.

It is realized, on the other hand, that even after the actual number of unemployed persons has been determined, much will depend on the extent to which our nation will be permitted by the Allies to undertake industrial activities and in securing industrial materials. Meanwhile, thoroughgoing investigation and collection of actual data regarding the existing state in the nation is held as urgent as a preliminary step toward the solution of the unemployment problem.

JOBS FOR EX-SOLDIERS

Special Employment Organ Receives Requests for Workers

The Hodokai, of the Employment Guidance Association which was organized for the benefit of demobilized soldiers, has been receiving a number of applications for workers from various quarters.

The biggest application came from the Board of Communication which proposed to employ 47,000 men. The next largest application came from the Metropolitan Police Board which plans to employ 22,000 as policemen. A total of some 20,000 people are required in the Hokkaido as laborers.

Applications for men are coming from banks and firms which propose to employ demobilized soldiers in place of women and girls who have been employed during the war. In these quarters, a total of some 8,500 are to be employed for replacing women. In the fields under the control of the Education Ministry a total of 15,000 will be employed. Other applications for hiring demobilized soldiers are coming from the Government Railway and private railways.

Drink 29 Pints of Milk

An American sailor at Santa Monica, California, who had just arrived from sea duty had a real thirst, drinking 29 pints of milk, according to a report from that city on September 13. He walked into a restaurant, ordered six at a time at first but settled for five pints on the last round. He told the waitress that he had nothing but cans of powdered milk and he had never tasted anything as good as the "real McCoy," and so 29 pints of milk went down the "hatch."

Adding More Policemen

The police force in Kanagawa Prefecture will be increased from 3,000 to 7,000 officers for strengthening patrol. Demobilized soldiers will be given prior employment.

U.S. Occupation Troops Lend Helping Hand To Japanese Boy and Man in Dire Distress

Two kind deeds, highly appreciated by the Japanese, were witnessed on September 11 and 13 when American occupation troops extended a helping hand to two Japanese in dire distress.

At about 4:30 p.m. on September 11, a Japanese boy, Tokuzo Saito, nine, son of Sadakichi Saito of Minami-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, fell into a reservoir where he was playing with his pals.

Kimazo Ando, who happened to be on the spot, jumped in after the boy and pulled him out in a half-drowned state. Mr. Ando, however, was at a loss how to revive the unconscious child.

Just then, two American surgeon lieutenants in an automobile appeared on the scene. They grasped the situation in a flash and immediately applied artificial respiration which proved highly successful.

When interviewed, Mr. and Mrs. Saito expressed their appreciation for the timely action taken by the two American officers who saved their boy.

The second incident happened on a road near the Tama Cemetery also in Tokyo, where a few American soldiers in an automobile came across a certain Mr. Yubita who was suffering from serious injuries due to a fall from his bicycle.

They carried the injured man into their car and drove to the nearest house where they tended his injuries for 30 minutes. Before leaving, they left Mr. Yubita some cigarettes and chocolate.

All who witnessed the kind deeds of the American soldiers expressed their appreciation.

JAPANESE MUST ENDURE FAR GREATER PRIVATIONS

Production of Daily Necessities, Foodstuffs Will Necessarily Be Limited

The people must not entertain such wishful thinking as to hope that they will soon be supplied with plenty of fiber materials, kitchen utensils and other civilian goods because of the sudden stoppage of the munitions industry, but they must be prepared to endure privations and hardships more intense than in wartime, says the Asahi.

Following the termination of the war the Government has manifested its intention to finance the production of civilian goods and exert its utmost efforts in the reconstruction of wrecked factories. In view of the fact that the munitions factories on which Japan's total productive capacity was concentrated have been closed all of a sudden, some people might think that now fiber goods, plate-glass, kitchen utensils and other articles will appear on the market in quantities. However, it is too obvious that the people must endure poverty and lack of daily necessities as in wartime when the heavy damage sustained by industrial centers, the scanty resources available on the limited Japanese territory and the payment of reparations in goods are fully realized.

As to salt productions, the Government is contriving every possible measure to become self-supporting and is calling out to the people to use home-made salt. With the loss of Manchuria, North China and Korea, Japan cannot produce salt sufficient for table-use. As to salt for industries, negotiations must be made with the United Nations. Salt has much to do with the soda industry which is the most important item in chemical industries. Without soda production fiber is impossible and the glass industry must remain idle. Furthermore, the transport difficulty will not be eased for sometime. Thus, besides the destruction of factory centers, there are innumerable obstacles hampering the production of civilian goods.

For example, the production of fiber goods must be dependent on scientific fiber only till Japan will be allowed to assume foreign trade, because Japan cannot produce any cotton. Not only has it become almost impossible to obtain soda indispensable for chemical industries, but it has also become very hard to obtain pulp due to the loss of Manchuria and Saghalien. Japan must obtain pulp in Hokkaido and Japan Proper. Even though all the stocks still kept by trade corporations are cleared out, it is unthinkable that they will be sufficient to supply the people.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to clear out all stocks of goods necessary for school children, expectant mothers and laborers and other materials needed for sanitation purposes. As to daily necessities, kitchen utensils, cosmetics and footwear which can be manufactured without relying on imported materials, will appear on the market sooner than others. Already production of these goods is being undertaken. Though 80 per cent of the match manufacturing factories were burnt down, the remaining factories will be able to meet the people's demand. Kitchen utensils and table-utensils will also become available as the demand for them will not be very great. As to footwear "geta" (wooden clogs) will appear on the market in quantities and leather for repairing shoes and substitute leather will become available.

The distribution system will be abolished following the abolition of the enterprise control and price control regulations in relation with the goods which can be manufactured in some quantities. However, the same distribution system is to be maintained with regard to soap because of the difficulty of obtaining oil necessary for the production of soap. "The people must be prepared therefore to endure a scarcity of foodstuffs and daily necessities the production of which is limited."

FERRY TO, FROM FUSAN CARRY CAPACITY LOADS

Demobilized Soldiers, Workers, And Evacuees Fill Available Space

While navigation between Shimonoseki and Fusan, Korea, has been resumed from the beginning of September, demobilized soldiers, civilians in the service of the Army and Navy, released conscripted workers, and collective evacuees from the Asiatic continent take up most of the available space. Ordinary travelers are therefore, asked to cooperate with the authorities concerned by refraining from going to the continent at present.

In this connection, food and shelter are lacking in Hakata and Shimonoseki cities, ports of embarkment to the continent. Many travelers to the continent maintain the vague idea that if they could reach the port of embarkation something could be done. But as this is impossible, the authorities concerned have warned the travelers to wait at their present residence until tickets are available.

The Chugoku Regional Government-General is cooperating wholeheartedly in the transport of 100,000 women from Manchuria and Korea who are now gathered in Antung (30,000 persons), and Korea (70,000 persons). At present only two vessels are running between Japan and Korea—the Koan Maru, 7,500 tons, which plies between Senzaki and Fusan and has a loading capacity of 5,500 persons; and the Tokuju Maru, 3,500 tons, between Hakata and Fusan, having a loading capacity of 2,500 persons. As the average number of persons transported daily is only 4,000 the Government General is mapping out a plan to put four vessels each carrying 1,000 or 1,500 persons.

Composing Popular Songs

A new song which is called "the popular song of 1945" will be composed under the sponsorship of the Nippon Geinosha or Japan Amusement Firm with the object of reviving popular songs in Japan after the end of the war. The composition of the proposed song has been entrusted to such outstanding poets as Yaso Saijo, Takao Saheki, Yutaka Katoda and Masato Fujita who will jointly undertake the task. After the completion of the song the composition will be jointly undertaken by Shinpei Nakayama, Masao Koga, Toroku Takagi and others.

Eager to Open Dance Halls

Preparatory to visits of the Allied occupation troops, more than 10 applications requesting the reopening of dance-halls, cabarets and cafes have been received by the police station in Kamakura. As the city escaped air raid damage, it has the advantage of converting it without difficulty into a tourist city.

TRANSPORTATION'S ROLE IN NEW JAPAN STRESSED

Rehabilitation, Carriage of Civilian Goods Receiving Urgent Attention

In regard to the rehabilitation of transportation facilities which is the key to the construction of a new Japan, Takashi Hirayama, Transportation Vice-Minister, made the following statement:

"Through the notification made by the Allied Powers to the Japanese side on September 2, we have come to know the extent to which the Allied Powers will demand the use of our railway facilities. It is also understood that the responsibility for the operation of the nation's railways will be left in our hands.

"The railways in Japan have been operated very skilfully. The double-track mileage is only about 20 per cent of the total mileage, yet, for example, freight cars are kept at the stations much longer in the United States than in Japan. Freight cars are kept at the stations from 20 to 30 hours in the United States, as against some six hours in Japan.

"Electrification of railways should be undertaken on a large scale in the future, from the point of view of conserving coal resources. It is presumed that during the war the railway technique in Japan has been left behind that of the other Powers. The Transportation Ministry plans to dispatch technicians to foreign countries in order to break through the isolation in technique and to introduce the best technique of the world into this country.

"Now that Japan has lost her overseas territories, it is necessary to connect the mainland, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido with each other through subterranean tunnels in order to promote organically the economic power of her remaining territories. To connect Kyushu with Shikoku, a subterranean tunnel beneath the Bungo Channel can be imagined. A subterranean tunnel running from the vicinity of Akashi to Tokushima via Awaji Island to link Shikoku with the mainland, as well as one from Mutsu Peninsula on the mainland to Hokkaido, can also be imagined.

"The Transportation Ministry plans to run super-speed trains on the main line from Hokkaido to Kyushu, replacing the old 'dangan ressha,' or 'bullet' trains, which ran between Tokyo and Shimonoseki. The adjustment of the main line and provincial lines will also be undertaken, along with measures designed to increase the capacity for freight carriage.

"It is hoped that broad gauge tracks will be realized at least on the main line.

"The Transportation Ministry will devote itself to the reconstruction of the damaged lines, as well as to the urgent postwar transportation and the carriage of the necessities of life.

"From the beginning of next year, new undertakings under a new conception are planned, in order to bring about improved railway service.

"With regard to shipping, Japan ranked third in the world before the war, but her present tonnage is only 780,000 tons. Nothing can be said at present regarding the future of this industry, since the attitude of the Allied Powers toward it is not known yet. However, Japan is an island nation surrounded by sea and for the preservation of the people's livelihood we should seek an understanding so that we may maintain minimum necessary ship bottoms. The question of shipbuilding should be considered along with that of the steel industry. We are not pessimistic regarding these problems, since the Allied Powers have shown considerable understanding regarding them.

"The construction of wooden ships must be encouraged more seriously than ever before, for it is necessary to supplement the shortage of steel ships by wooden ships.

"The people have so far paid little attention to the importance of automobile transportation, as the transportation efforts have been hitherto wholly concentrated on railways. It is essential to promote the organic transportation capacity of automobiles to the maximum extent, through the adjustment of transportation systems.

"Aircraft as a war arm had displayed horrible power. In the cultural reconstruction of Japan, the part to be played by aircraft in transportation, meteorological observation, fishery and other cultural work is very important. The maintenance of civil aircraft is as important as that of ships. Japan should secure the understanding of the Allied Powers here. Air routes will spread all over the world in the future and a bright future is in store for international civil aviation."

BUILDING 25,000 HOUSES

To Assist Air Raid Victims in Yokohama, Kawasaki and Hiratsuka

A total of 25,000 houses on a knockdown plan will be built in Yokohama, Kawasaki and Hiratsuka cities by the Housing Incorporation for the sake of the air raid victims in these cities.

The Housing Incorporation will raise the building expenses from those who desire to buy the houses and hand the houses over to them upon completion. The materials for the houses will be brought from Nagano, Akita and Yamagata prefectures and the construction work will be commenced before long.

Large damaged buildings in these cities will be repaired and converted into apartments by the Housing Incorporation.

Yawata Building Houses

About 4,000 houses under city management will be constructed to replace the 15,000 burnt down in raids for the present population of 8,000 families left in Yawata City, Kyushu, as the first reconstruction step. Also many houses vacated by people who have left to take up farming will be repaired for use. Under the City Engineering Works the devastated parts of the city will be transformed with a network of roads from the heart of the new built city and spacious boulevards are planned.

Obituary

Shigenori Yoshiwara, former Vice-Minister of Transportation died of cerebral hemorrhage on the morning of September 13 at his home in Karuizawa. He was 56 years of age.

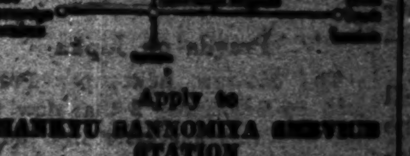
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 " "
Double " "	¥12.00 " "



Apply to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION

Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION

Phone Kita 8462

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Phone Takarazuka 61

OKURA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT, AND WAR, ETC.

Chairman of Board: CHOKURO KADONO

Head Office 8-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO.

Branches Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Otaru, Keijo, Yokohama, Hsinking, Peking and Shanghai.

World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills

Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhea.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT stenographer to work for American Magazine. Also English speaking boy for office and messenger work. Call after 6 p.m. Room No. 712 Dai-Ichi Hotel, Tokyo.

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of General Liaison Office.

SEVERAL typists—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae to Personnel department, Head Office, The Bank of Japan.

Situation Wanted

A WELL experienced and qualified English stenographer secretary (Japanese) seeks position as stenographer or secretary.
Apply Box No. 255, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK—amah with good reference wants position in a foreign family.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE newspaperman, highly experienced and efficient in writing news and articles in English, and also translation, desires to work for foreign correspondent or news agency. Speaks English fluently, takes down shorthand, quick at typewriting.
Apply Box 254, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Matsumura, [illegible] Building, Ginza [illegible] Kyobashi (56) 1781.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN or Japanese house, in Hiroo, Azabu, Meguro or Akasaka wanted immediately.
Apply to Fingand, [illegible], Shinjuku.

For Sale

FURNITURE—one sofa set, dining table with 6 upringed chairs, 2 cupboards, hat and umbrella stand, office table with chair, one iron bed, dishes, spoons, forks, knives, etc., at T. S. [illegible] Tokyo-to, Kitatama-gun, [illegible] Mure No. 312 (Five minutes from Inokashira Koen station).

GENERAL electric vacuum cleaner with accessories, electric heater, American oil stove with petroleum, 2 mosquito nets, carpets, glass coffee percolators.
Apply Box 259, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SOLAR vacuum cleaner, 26" bicycle, wardrobe cabin trunk, draughtsman's compasses, sun lamp, 8" dynamic speaker, all in perfect condition.
Apply Box 257, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TOUSSAINT-Langenscheidt, Englisch Brieflicher Unterricht fuer das Studium Sprachmeister—Kruger, Englisch Syntax (4 Volumes), Synonymik und Wortgebrauch der Englisch (1 Vol.) Box 180, Nippon Times, Kobe.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 258, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

MOTOR car, sedan, in good condition.
Apply Box 256, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric organs, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 270, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TENOR or Alto Saxophone.
Apply Box 236, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 251, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, any pattern. Also brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XXY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

YOU can speak practical Japanese within a week, by famous approach. T. S. Shoda Tokyo-to, Kitatama-gun, Musashino-machi Mure No. 312. (Five minutes from Inokashira Koen Station).

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. ISHIKA, D.D.S., Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain works, office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]. Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin." Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible].

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1370.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥60.00; One year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.30 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1945

The New Political Parties

Since the close of the recent extraordinary session of the Diet, a marked movement for the organization of new political parties has become apparent. This is as it should be, for it is obvious that the Diet as constituted at present is not qualified to carry out the new tasks which now confront the nation. Although the Diet in its last session acted reasonably well in serving as a channel for making public some of the facts bearing upon Japan's defeat in the war, the reaction of the Diet was far too timid. A much deeper reflection and a much bolder resolve than was shown in the Diet are necessary if Japan is to be remade on the new pattern which is now demanded.

The shortcomings of the present Diet are apparent to the people at large who are far in advance of the present political leaders with respect to the realization of what reforms the nation needs. The criticisms which have appeared in the Japanese press clearly indicate this fact. But it is too much to expect any sudden improvement in the character of the present Diet, for the present Diet members are, after all, men who have tacitly strung along with the old regime in carrying out the mistaken policies which brought the nation to its present disaster. A fundamental reform must await the election of a new Diet which more accurately represents the prevailing will of the Japanese people.

In view of this coming election, attention is naturally drawn to the movements which are now afoot for the organization of new political parties. So far, three distinct streams of development have already made their appearance. The first stream is represented by the emergence of a group with a strong Liberal coloring centering around the leadership of Ichiro Hatoyama. The second is a rejuvenated Nippon Seiji Kai embracing the centrist elements of the old association. The third is a Socialist party which is in the process of formation through the joining of forces by the leaders of the various socialistic groups of pre-war days. No doubt still other streams of development will become evident before long.

Upon what sort of political parties eventually emerge upon the Japanese political scene will depend the fate of the country's political future. It is to be hoped that these new political parties will be in form and in quality distinctly different from the old political parties which used to exist before the war. For it was the shortcomings of these earlier political parties which made possible the totalitarian regime of the war years. If parties of the old type should again appear and make a plaything of administrative power, Japan will never be saved. There must now be a reflection upon the reasons why the old political parties fell into decline and forfeited their right to be the central influence in politics.

Many of the defects of the Diet members of the old political parties may be attributed to the imperfections in the Japanese election system. The elections as then conducted required large campaign funds. This made most of the individual Diet members dependent upon financial supporters outside of the party or upon the party leaders who had large funds at their disposal. Furthermore, the Diet members were forced to concentrate much of their efforts upon keeping themselves in the good graces of their respective constituencies. They were absorbed in the task of manipulating the various elements in their respective electoral districts and had little time to spare for the study of the broader interests of the nation as a whole. The complexity of the restrictions concerning the qualifications required of the Diet members also discouraged the appearance of good candidates. As the result superior material proved to be rare among the parties.

There were evils possessed by the parties themselves. Just as the individual members of the Diet needed a considerable amount of money to secure their own election, the parties also had to have considerable capital to assure their own maintenance. In consequence the leaders of the parties were always forced to arrange their finances in such a way as to pay the parties' expenses. For this reason, in the days of the old political parties there were continual scandals where money was involved. This tendency hastened the destruction of the political parties, for in their opposition to each other, they took particular delight in exposing the questionable activities of each other.

The strife among the different factions within each of the political parties constituted another reason for their decline. Despite the fact that cooperation should have prevailed within the party ranks for the advancement of the party's power, parties were formed within parties which fought among themselves. This factional struggle for power within the party was particularly notorious in the Seiyukai, where, in the closing years of its history, such strong factions as the Suzuki faction, the Kuhara faction, and the Tokonami faction fought more bitterly against each other than against other parties. It is a well known fact that this struggle split the Seiyukai into the Kuhara and the Nakajima divisions, weakening the prestige of all political parties so as to contribute to their decline.

Some of the ways in which the new parties may avoid the defects of the old parties should be noted. The first requisite is the revision of the election law so that the way may be opened for the election of good Diet members and the recruiting of a better class of party workers. Next the internal organization of the parties must be rationalized and simplified. An endowment fund should be established so as to free the parties from dependence upon questionable sources of financial support. Finally, it will be necessary to secure as the head of each party, men capable of really leading the party and holding the respect of all the members. As a practical problem, it may not be easy to find such leaders. For a while, it may be necessary for the parties to resort to a steering committee in the absence of any outstanding leaders. But eventually it will be necessary for the parties to develop individuals capable of leadership from out of their own ranks.

Whatever the means, if the parties are to perform their mission properly they must win the confidence of the general public. Their greatest efforts must be concentrated in this direction.

Pravda on Japan

The Moscow newspaper Pravda said on September 2 that now that the Japanese aggressor has "admitted defeat" there are still many problems that await solution which should be based on the "experience of a collaboration of great powers. Their fighting unity assured victory and their postwar unity should assure peace."

The Pravda article, excerpts of which were broadcast by Moscow Radio, said that the position of Japan, following her defeat, "differs considerably from the position of Germany after the victory of the Allies."

As recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, Moscow Radio quoted the Pravda as saying that in Japan "the same circles are in power which conducted war; Military caste is still in existence and the voice of the people is not heard yet."

When a man declares, "I am sure of my wife," it means that he is sure of his wife. But when a woman declares: "I am sure of my husband," it means that she is sure of herself.

Patient: "I haven't been feeling at all well."

Doctor: You're looking perfectly splendid."

Patient: "I know. But it takes all my strength to keep up appearance."

* * *

"Do you believe in dieting for beauty?"

"Absolutely. A girl can't eat her cake and have it too."

* * *

"Is 'trousers' singular or plural?"

"They're singular at the top and plural at the bottom."

SKETCH OF SHIMAZAKI'S WORKS

Poet-Novelist Depicted Life in All Its Realities

By H. M.

In the recent death of Toh-son Shimazaki, the literary world of Japan has lost a prominent contemporary figure. He took up the pen during the brilliant naturalist era of the Meiji period, and started his literary career as a romantic poet. Then, step by step, he built up his position as an eminent novelist and contributed appreciably to the Meiji, Taisho and the current Showa literary epochs, until he passed away in August, 1943. Shimazaki was a poet-novelist, who specialized in depicting life in all its realistic phrases. As a poet, he was inclined to loose himself in the artistic environments of Nature and, as a fictionist, he concerned himself with the problems of society and living.

Born in 1872 in Nagano Prefecture, Shimazaki studied at a Christian school and embraced the Christian faith. His proficiency in English enabled him to take an interest in the modern literature of the West, and yet he remained comparatively unaffected by its influence in composing verses and writing fictions. He was a great admirer of the poems of Saigyo and Basho. In 1884, along with others, he founded the magazine Bungaku-kai (Literary World) and published romantic verses in its pages. For a considerable number of years he had to live a poor life. He maintained his existence by serving as a school teacher. The experience he gained at the hard school of adversity made him a critical student of society and life, and so he mirrored the pangs and agonies of the man of the world in an atmosphere of vivid realism.

New-style Poetry

Shimazaki's earliest productions were so-called "new-style poetry." In the new literary age of the Meiji period, some of the intellectuals, being dissatisfied with the old poetical forms of waka (thirty-one-syllable verse), haiku (seventeen-syllable verse) and kanshi (Chinese poetry), started composing poems of a new style which had sentimental romantic appeal as its fundamental element. At the beginning, many of these poems were coarse, crude, stiff and wanting in poetic style. As for Shimazaki's poetry, however, it is full of delicious flavor. Many of his poems, which were composed during his twenties and which are included in the Wakana-shu (Young Leaves), Ichiyo-shu (One-leaf Boat), Natsugusa (Summer Grass) and Rakubai-shu (Fallen Plum-blossoms), though extremely sentimental, revealing the passionate and susceptible nature of a youth, are sweet and harmonious. This is the reason why a section of lovers of literature appreciate Shimazaki more as a poet than as a novelist. Of all his poems, "Chikuma-gawa Ryojo no Uta" (Lines Written while Staying near the Chikuma River) is most widely known.

Komoro is a small town at the foot of Mt. Asama. For several years Shimazaki lived a poor home life as a teacher of a small school there. While staying there, he closely observed the nature and man of this mountainous province. In his book entitled Chikuma-gawa no Suketchi (Chikuma River Sketches) are included the results of his observations. These observations later proved very useful to his novel writing. His intimate depiction of Komoro offers an eloquent commentary on descriptive writing; in fact he secured for Komoro a permanent place in the literary annals of Japan.

Turns to Prose

Shimazaki subsequently abandoned the realm of poetry and turned to prose writing, that is, he decided to write novels, perhaps with the intention of making a more extensive study of human life. The other motive, most probably, was that he desired to ameliorate his straitened circumstances by trying his luck in fiction writing, even though he was aware that his poetry brought fame to him. When he made up his mind to write his first long novel, he gave up his position as school teacher and came up to Tokyo. While he was engaged in writing his first novel, his three infant girls died and his wife suffered an eye affliction. In the short story entitled Mebaye (Buds), he minutely portrays how he and his family lived in those days. This story clearly tells that Shimazaki, who distinguished himself so much as a poet, was not pecuniarily blessed in the least.

The novel Hakai (Apostasy), which Shimazaki produced at the sacrifice of his home life, was well received by the reading public as a masterpiece. It was published during the flourishing age after the Russo-Japanese War. This novel, compared with any other hitherto published in Japan, has something new and fresh in it. It seems that the author in penning it was influenced by some suggestions contained in Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment. Though the whole structure appears to be a fabrication and the story is short of truthfulness, yet, compared with the various novels previously published in the Meiji era, it has something naive and profound in it. In a sense, this work may be called an epoch-making one in Meiji literature.

It must be noted that, as a novelist of the new age, Shimazaki started his career by writing his long novel Haru (Spring), which was released after Hakai. Between the publication of Hakai and Haru, Shimazaki's view of art seems to have undergone a change. He appears to have been somewhat influenced by Katai Tayama, who advocated self-analysis, exposure of realities and non-art by publishing a short story entitled Futon (Bedding) and a number of reasoned essays. Katai may not have been the only person that exercised an influence on Shimazaki. Probably the trend of the times may have moved him, too. Haru is an autobiographical novel in which the author portrays his own youthhood and, therefore, it is an actual representation of realities. It is not, as Hakai is, a story fabricated. To some groups of novel-readers, Haru may appear as dull and monotonous. This work should not be judged from the category of entertainment novel, but from the angle of unpolished human document.

Publishes Autobiography

Another autobiographical novel which he wrote as a sequel to Haru is Iye (Home). As the title suggests, it deals with the diverse problems of home life, such as discords between the husband and the wife and difficulties that beset the maintenance of existence. Its value lies in that it truthfully describes the realities of Japanese home life. Sankichi, the principal character in the story, says with a sign to his elder brother: "You and I—we brothers—have passed through many troubles and hardships which are unknown to others. What do you think has become of those pains? They have been almost all spent for our families."

The utterances of Sankichi epitomize the family system of Japan. Efforts to break off the bonds of the old family system and go out into a new world are perceptible in many parts of Iye. It is not easy to get rid of the control of tradition. In the conclusion of Haru, in which Shimazaki portrays his youthful days, the author heaves a deep sigh, thinking to himself: "Insignificant as I am, I must live by some means or other." His later struggle for existence is delineated in Iye. Accordingly, the work has a great deal of gloom at bottom. He seems to feel the burden of poverty heavily and attempts to wield the baton of life to rise above it without shaking off despondency, which continues to linger.

After the production of Iye, which established his position as a naturalist author, Shimazaki went over to France in 1910 and stayed there until 1916. Thus he saw something of the last World War and enriched his experience and vision. In his Furansu Kikoh (Sojourn in France), he records his impressions of travel with the sureness of observation and imagination of a poet. In this work, Shimazaki the poet lives again. There are many books written by many writers about their travels to the West and their recollections of them. Among them, Kafu Nagai's Furansu Monogatari (Stories about France) and Shimazaki's Furansu Kikoh are masterpieces which will long attract the minds of readers.

A Sequel to Iye

After coming back to Japan, Shimazaki published a third long novel entitled Shinsei (New Life). This, too, is an autobiographical story and may be thought a sequel to Iye. It is full of subjective and exclamatory elements, while Haru and Iye are objectively written. In it the subjectivity, which has been disciplined by agony, is emphasized to such a degree as to reach a religious ecstasy. The centre of the work lies in that passion which, judging by the ordinary moral standard, may be called an immorality. It can be considered a novel of confessions. The author himself suggests that it has been written for the sake of contrition. But this remorse, in spite of its having a religious flavour, is based after all upon his fear of social restraint.

Shimazaki in one place in Shinsei says: "The shadow of God whom Augustine dreaded has faded away, but to me society is God. Sinful as I am, I wish to live by some means or other." With this fear and for this purpose, he anguished and worried himself. Although the indication of new life is implied in the title, the body matter of the book does not reveal a bright new life. When one reads it, he will be forced to sign at the author's gloominess and the tenacity of his instinct. There is no redemption of life in this novel of confession, for there a bewildered man speaks of his bewildering anguishes and the secret delights known to him alone.

Shimazaki struggled to rise, cherishing the wish that he must live by some means or other and know more of human life. With all his efforts, his art, as well as his life of realities did not reach the stage of serenity. He gazed at his own life and surroundings, and delineated them in full. And in his later life, he intended to depict his father's time. For this purpose, he studied the transition period from the close of the Tokugawa Shogunate to the first stage of the Meiji era. As a result of this study, he came out with Yo-ake Maye (Before Dawn). The age he chose was the twilight time when the gloomy night of feudal times was changing into early daybreak of modernity. The various affairs of this age have been treated by many writers as material for their novels and dramas. Almost all the principal characters who appear in these productions are warlike heroes or patriots. These novels are almost all of the romantic type. But Yo-ake Maye is quite different in quality: there is nothing chivalrous or grotesque in it. The scenes lie far from any of the sources of great commotions of those days. It begins with a description of the plain life of realities in a small village ensconced in the Kiso mountains. The background of the times is undulated sometimes far and at other times near; and there the invisible stream of thought is made to flow continuously.

Shimazaki, who had incessantly been thinking in low spirits that he must live by some means or other, perhaps became aware of the nobleness of reactionary thought, when, entering into old age, he secured the real pleasures of life with the heart of an ancient. As Tolstoy secured the peace of mind by a profound belief in Christianity, so Shimazaki probably enjoyed the pleasures of life for the first time by reverting to the characteristic antiquities of Japan. Since the time when his Yo-ake Maye was published, reactionary thought has gradually begun to flourish in Japan; and at present it is more powerful, spread over the minds of the people. The fact that this novel is still being popularly received and is in great demand is perhaps because it naturally keeps step with the trend of the times. After completing Yo-ake Maye, Shimazaki desisted from writing any novel for several years. But this year saw him begin to publish a long novel entitled Toh-no Mon (Eastern Gate) serially in a certain journal. When the first three chapters of it were published, he died of sudden illness.

Shimazaki, as a poet, typified the artistic sensibility of the Japanese people and their earnest longing to remain in consociation with Nature. As a novelist, he endeavoured to grapple with the wider aspects of life and living and the vicissitudes of existence. He showed keen interest in observing the inequalities that prevail in the operation of social life, and yearned for human sympathy and compassion in making existence worth living and delightful. His literary art can be called the art of portraying life as it is without coloration. The literary works that he has left behind have earned for him a high place of honor in the pedestal of contemporary literature.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Reconversion Must Start With Essential Products

Reconversion must necessarily begin with the industries that produce goods most urgently needed by the people. The lifting of the restrictions on certain materials recently announced by the Ministry of Commerce is meant to answer this requirement. We may accordingly expect a speedy reconversion of the chemical industry which was closely related to the prewar national life.

In this connection, the increased production of chemical fertilizer—sulphate of ammonia in particular—calls for immediate attention. This matter is of peculiar importance, considering that the establishment of self-sufficiency in the supply of rice and other staple foods is vital for the construction of a new Japan. During the war, the production of sulphate of ammonia was subordinated to the manufacture of nitric acid and other war materials, but with the termination of the war, the order is of necessity reversed. Inasmuch as Japan has a fairly big capacity for ammonia production, no great difficulty is expected to be met with in increasing its output.

As regards the production of nitro-lime, it is apparently difficult to restore it in a short time to the state obtaining in the prewar days when Japan was importing anthracite from French Indo-China. It is, therefore, necessary for us to endeavor to enhance the production of carbide. As carbide will hereafter be used chiefly for the production of nitro-lime, earnest efforts must be directed to the production of carbide of good quality through the application of improved technique. As to superphosphate fertilizer, it will be hard to secure an adequate supply because of the difficulty of obtaining phosphorite. Everything possible must therefore be done in the way of importing phosphorite. So far as potassic fertilizer is concerned, it seems advisable to continue the gathering of seaweeds, as was done during the war.

For the people's sake, the production of soap must be encouraged. For this purpose, the soda industry and the fat industry require speedy reconversion, and as this is comparatively easy, the increased output of soap may be confidently expected. Here, of course, we must have an adequate supply of industrial salt, but this will prove to be no obstacle as increased production of salt is possible here. Nor will it be difficult for us to get the necessary amount of fat through the reconversion of the fat industry. As we need hardly say that the manufacture of toilet articles such as pomade must be deferred as of lesser importance, the fat industry must first and foremost be converted to the manufacture of soap.

The use of dyestuffs to meet the civilian demand is another matter claiming attention. Dyestuffs played an important part in the war, but their peacetime role will be greater in view of the possible development of the textile industry. The dyeing industry must therefore be fully reconverted so as to meet civilian needs.

The reconversion of the chemical industry, being inseparably associated with the livelihood of the nation, it will have to be effected speedily.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, September 15

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It has been reported that in connection with General Douglas MacArthur's statement concerning the plans for the administration of Japan, the opinion has been expressed in some quarters in the world, and more particularly in America, that the Japanese should not be trusted. This, frankly speaking, is a matter of regret to us.

There is, for instance, the recent view expressed by former U.S. Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles that Japan should not be trusted; and the statement by Rear-Admiral Robert B. Carney, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Third Fleet, that Japan should be strictly supervised, both of which have been reported. And there are the criticisms voiced again now by three New York papers, the warning against the Japanese pronounced by the correspondent of the New York Post, and the article in the Pravda advocating a watchful attitude toward Japan. Thus, the changed course taken by the Japanese people since August 15 is being regarded with suspicion. In short, the present attitude of the Japanese people is being viewed as a camouflage.

Concretely speaking, the turn taken by the Japanese people has been unexpectedly smooth, even if considered by ourselves and looked at from the inside of Japan. For the Japanese people who have seen and heard the actions and words of the men of their fighting forces previous to August 15, even considering the fact that an Imperial Rescript was granted, it certainly is surprising that the disarming of the Japanese troops has been carried out with so little friction. And it is moreover surprising to the Japanese that those whom the Americans had considered as "super-nationalists" should have published views of an astonishingly liberalistic nature.

However, the Japanese people as a whole after having been stupefied for a while by the all too deep shock of defeat are truly believing from the bottom of their hearts that there is no other way for the revival of the Japanese race than by sweeping away the mistrust entertained toward Japan on the part of America and the world at large by faithfully observing the Potsdam Declaration.

Of course, until this conversion is perfected, much time will be required. However, it cannot be denied that the Japanese people are bending their all-out efforts on the correction of the past mistakes. If this is being considered as a deception, then this, we believe, comes from insufficient understanding of the true character of the Japanese people on the part of America and the world at large.

In the same way as the Japanese people in the past did not truly know America, the Americans in the past did not know the Japanese people either. The Japanese, who are bold in the field of battle, are domestically the most gentle people. And in this there is hidden one of the reasons which brought about the defeat of today. We have often pointed out already in this editorial column this all too gentle, servile character.

This character of the Japanese people is considered as being the result of the heavy pressure of the long-lasting feudalistic age. And on the basis of this understanding, it is by no means strange for the present-day people of Japan to carry out the Potsdam Declaration faithfully.

We believe that it is not words but deeds which must sweep away the mistrust now being leveled against the "sincerity" of the Japanese people. However, in order that those deeds be truly understood, it is a prerequisite condition that the peoples of Japan and America both make efforts to renew their mutual understanding of each other. It may seem to be a round-about way; however, it must not be forgotten that the common efforts to be made by the officials and the people toward this end are an important preparation for the launching of eternal peace.

No Interference

"For Heaven's sake," wrote Tommy to his wife. "Don't send any more of those nagging letters while I'm at the front. I want to fight this bloomin' war in peace."

BEAUTY IN JAPANESE FANS

Aesthetic Qualities Made to Harmonize With Different Moods

By K. N.

III

The long tradition of fans, which had continued from the Heian period down to the Yoshino Dynasty for nearly five hundred years, was compelled to undergo an epochal change in its form in the Muromachi period. The introduction of Zen Buddhism from China made the military caste revive their taste for things continental. Just then it so happened that Chinese fans of the Yuan and Ming Dynasties were brought over to Japan, and they admirably suited the taste of the Japanese people. It is an admitted fact that the introduction of Chinese fans motivated a striking change in the constructional pattern of Japanese fans. In view of this exotic influence, the continental technique of wrapping up the minor frames in ground paper came to be incorporated, thereby doing away with the hitherto traditional trait of the Japanese summer fan. However, as it is known that Japanese fans were first taken to China, it would not be inappropriate to say that those continental fans which were imported into Japan in the Muromachi period were improvements on the earlier Japanese ones. In some Chinese books, which were published between the latter part of the North Sung Dynasty and the beginning of the South Sung Dynasty, mention is made of the importation of Japanese fans. And during the Ming Dynasty huge numbers of Japanese fans found their way into China. Also Japanese fans were presented to the Chinese envoys to the Ashikaga Shogunate. Some of them were hioh-ghi, fans, but most of them were summer fans, especially fans having carved through-frames. The continent improved on them by devising the technique of "wrapping up framing." According to this method, the minor ribs are not pasted onto one sheet of ground paper, but wrapped up with two sheets of paper from both sides. As a natural result, the side view of the upper part of the fan becomes much wider. This is the so-called Chinese suyehiro (wider at end) fans, which replaced the Japanese hioh-ghi and became a vogue in the winter season and during court ceremonies.

In opposition to suyehiro, another new type called shizume-ori appeared in the Muromachi period. In folded condition, the side view of this fan appears narrower at top, for the two outside main frames are made bending toward inside at the upper part. This is similar in shape to the present day fan. Although these two kinds were the new types of fans devised in the Muromachi period, the old ones still remained and were called bombori type (wide at top). The influence exercised by Chinese fans was limited to summer fans only. The hioh-ghi, in which no paper was used, remained immune to Chinese influence. Later on, owing to a deterioration in the skill of artisans, a change took place in its original shape. The refinement was replaced by clumsiness. As it was seldom necessary to have a hioh-ghi except on ceremonious occasions, this type of Japanese fan became a mere social possession of the owner; and the family crest represented on the main frame became more ostentatious. In the meantime, regulations for artificial flowers and dangling strings were made; the sizes and shapes of white hioh-ghi for court officials and of hioh-ghi for court ladies and pages were also decided. The only instances of them are the fans preserved in the Asukai Shrine and the Hayatama Shrine of Kii. Clumsiness is perceptible in the pictures painted on them. But they are important, because they are valuable relics of Yamato painting and of simple black-ink sketches of the Muromachi period.

Fan Manufacturing Industry

The Chinese fans, which flowed into Japan and re-imported articles in the Muromachi period, also flowed far into the West to enhance the glamor of the European court life. Toward the latter half of the sixteenth century the people of western Europe, particularly the Portuguese came over to the East for the purpose of trading and seeking treasures. On their way back, they must have taken with them great numbers of Chinese fans which had originally been devised in Japan. Already in the sixteenth century, the fan-manufacturing industry had risen in Portugal and Italy. When Catherina, daughter of the Medicis house of Florence and well-known patroness of art, was married to Henri II of France, then Chinese fans of Japanese origin had come into vogue in that country. And early in the seventeenth century Paris became the greatest center of fan-manufacturing industry in Europe and had, it is said, no less than 150 fan-dealers; yet in Paris nobody could see such fans of smooth and simple beauty as the Japanese bamboo-framed ones. All Western fans were of grand and gorgeous make. The frames were mostly of ivory, and the ground of animal skin or heavy silk. In Europe, there were Vernis Martin's fans which, like the Japanese hioh-ghi, consisted of frames only, but with some devices of the maker's own. Perhaps suggested by the finish of some Chinese lacquer-work, Martin himself lacquered his fans with a new art. The Frenchmen called his fans eventails de brise or folding-fans, and they were their great favorites. A little later, Watteau, the French painter of the eighteenth century, designed some more artistic fans. France witnessed the heyday of fan craze during the reign of Louis XIV.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the fan-manufacturing industry came to prevail all over Europe, and the fashion of using fans was extended from Italy and Holland to Germany and Britain. The get-up of Western fans in the sixteenth century was somewhat like that of China, but in the eighteenth century various improved methods were added to the making of fans. Consequently, such new materials as ivory, tortoise-shell, horn and silver were used for eventails de brise, which might be called the hioh-ghi of Europe. At all events the center of fans remained always Paris; and the fashion continued up to the reign of Louis XV. When Louis XVI was guillotined, a number of people who bemoaned his death wore black fans as a sign of bereavement. Afterwards the mania for fans in Europe revived for a while in the first monarchial days of Napoleon. It is very interesting that the fans in Europe which had various patterns in open work in the same are derived from Japanese designs. The age between the Momoyama period succeeding the Muromachi and the early part of the Yedo period saw a conspicuous development of overseas trade in Japan, and consequently a tremendous number of fans were exported to the South Sea Islands, such as Luzon, Cambodia, etc., by the merchant ships of the time called goshuin sen (red-sealed chartered vessels), and those fans were shipped to Europe by the Western trading vessels.

New Cultural Activity

In the Momoyama period, no additional development was made in fan-making. In the succeeding Tokugawa period, under a firm central administration and an isolated life, a new national cultural activity dawned in the country, and this naturally influenced the making of beautiful fans. During the preceding turbulent age, internal dissensions became so violent that all the court ceremonies were discontinued. Civil wars went on for some sixty or seventy years, and the fans usually used on the occasion of court ceremonies disappeared, except the otsuki oh-ghi (monthly fan) which was required by the Emperor each month when he repaired to the Naishi-dokoro (where the Sacred Mirror is kept) for praying. This fan is of suyehiro (wider at top) type with scarlet edges and adorned with golden clouds. On the ground is depicted a seasonal scene drawn by the painter to the Imperial Household. The fan is one shaku and five bu long and has fifteen ribs. A special fan-maker used to present it to the Emperor through the Yedokoro (Painting Office). In the Yedo period, when pictures for otsuki oh-ghi were needed they were alternately painted by the heads of the Tosa and Kano families. There were other kinds of suyehiro fans which were used by the Emperor on ceremonious occasions. It is the kenjo fan, which was generally presented to him by the Yedokoro once a year. It was also called oura sunago suyehiro, for the back surface of it is sprinkled with silver dust and on it a picture showing flowering plants is painted.

(To Be Concluded)

The chief constable of a small town was also an expert veterinary surgeon. One night, the telephone bell rang. The chief constable's wife answered it. "Is Mr. Black there?", said an agitated voice.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity as veterinary surgeon or as chief constable?", inquired the woman, rather pompously. "Both, madam," came the reply. "We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and —there's a burglar in the house."

* * *

Sweet young Lady: "I got this umbrella as a wedding present and I was wondering if you could change it for another. I don't like the handle."

Shopman (after examining umbrella): "I'm sorry, madam, we can't do that. This was not bought in our shop."

Young lady: "Oh, yes, it was. Look, your label's on it."

Shopman: "I see that but that's only our tag for recovering."

* * *

A Negro preacher began his sermon by saying: "Brethren and sisters, here you is comin' to pray for rain. I'd like to ask you just one question—where is yo' umbrellas?"

* * *

Marriage is popular because it combines the maximum of temptation with the maximum of opportunity.

A Man's House, Etc.

He: After all, I am sure there is no place like home.

She: Why, has something unpleasant happened at the club, dear?